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Cap 2
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
INFORMATION BRANCH
30 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco 2, California

In cooperation with the
Federal-State Market News Service

WHAT'S NEWS IN THE MARKETS?

(USDA Food Bulletin for the week ending July 2, 1948)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29--- The best news this week is that prices are coming down on fruits as they become more abundant. Cantaloups are now priced low enough to be a "Good Buy," along with small oranges.

Apricots -- mostly of the Royal variety -- are lower priced and a "Fairly Good Buy," as are strawberries, youngberries, loganberries, and peaches.

Watermelons are a "Fair Buy."

Black Mission figs and grapes are coming down in price.

Large oranges have gone up. And cherries are higher as the California season nears its end.

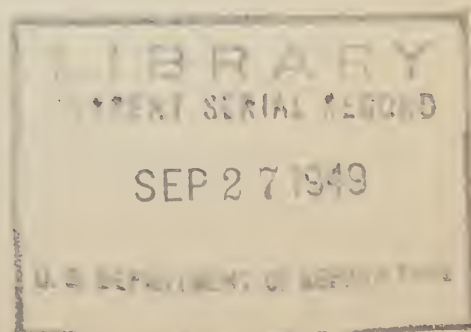
At last, prices on carrots have dropped to the levels of last summer to make them a "Good Buy." Other items in this class are celery, cucumbers, eggplant, onions, new-crop potatoes, and tomatoes (in heavier supply and lower priced).

In the vegetable bin tagged as "Fairly Good Buys" are cabbage and soft squashes.

"Fair Buys" include artichokes, asparagus, cauliflower, green beans, and peas.

Green corn and peppers are still high.

MORE



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
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Demand for meat fell off considerably last week as the result of unusually warm weather, the beginning of vacations, and resistance to high prices. Accumulations of supplies occurred in some coolers. Prices held practically unchanged on beef, veal, and lamb. But prices on fresh pork carcasses and cuts reflected the higher prices on live hogs by advancing \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundredweight all along the line.

On the San Francisco wholesale market, Grade A(92 Score) butter is down 1-cent from last week at 87 cents per pound. Grade B(90 Score) has gone up 3 cents to a quotation of 80 cents per pound. The peak of production is now past. For the week ended June 24, production in the Pacific Coast and Mountain states was 2 percent less than the previous week, and 24 percent below a year ago.

Egg production continues to drop off. Prices have gone up 1-cent on Grade "A" Large and Medium eggs, but are still 2 cents lower than last year. Wholesale quotations are: Grade "A" Large 55-55-1/2 cents per dozen, Mediums 51-52-1/2 cents, Smalls 43-44-1/2 cents, and Grade "B" Large 49-49-1/2 cents per dozen.

Liberal supplies of Leghorn broilers and fowl on the poultry market have resulted in a 1-cent price drop on all weights, both live and dressed. Colored roasters have dropped 1-cent on live weights and gained 1-cent on dressed weights. Light supplies of turkeys are in moderate demand at prices up 2 to 3 cents per pound on dressed young toms. Dressed rabbits have also gone up 1-cent per pound.

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In cooperation with the
Federal-State Market News Service

WHAT'S NEWS IN THE MARKETS?

(USDA Food Bulletin for the week ending July 9, 1948)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6--- Apricots are this week's "Best Buy" in fruits; supplies are heavier and prices are lower.

The "Good Buys" consist of youngberries, boysenberries, cantaloups, and small oranges.

"Fair Buys" are strawberries, raspberries, peaches, and watermelons.

Snap beans have come down in price sufficiently to gain entrance into the "Good Buy" class of vegetables along with carrots, cabbage, dry onions (especially the red onions), new-crop potatoes, and tomatoes.

Cauliflower, celery, squash and cucumbers are all "Fair Buys."

In the rather expensive category are: green corn, peppers, eggplant, and good quality lettuce.

MORE



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
1950

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY
AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES
FOR THE YEAR 1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1951

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

There was little demand for meat last week in the San Francisco wholesale market. Prices were little changed. Beef dropped \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundredweight on carcasses and some cuts, but all other classes held unchanged. Slaughter was light on both beef and lamb, with beef consisting . mostly of Commercial to Canner grades. About four grades of lamb were offered and a good assortment of grades and weights of veal.

Grade A(92 Score) butter has dropped another cent in the San Francisco wholesale market to a quotation of 86 cents per pound. Grade B(90 Score) is unchanged at 80 cents per pound. Demand has been only moderate for liberal receipts.

Top-grade eggs have gained another cent since last week. Grade "A" Large are quoted in the San Francisco wholesale market at 56-56 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen and Mediums at 53-53 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Grade "A" Smalls are unchanged at 43-44 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen, as are Grade "B" Large at 49-49 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Production continues on the down-grade and is expected to drop off more rapidly because of high temperatures in some producing areas. However, receipts are still larger than a year ago.

Liberal supplies of poultry are practically unchanged in price from last week. Broilers have dropped 1-cent on both live and dressed weights. And small colored fryers and heavy Leghorn hens are priced 1-cent lower on live weights. All other classes of poultry are unchanged in price, but some resistance to high turkey prices is evident.

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WHAT'S NEWS IN THE MARKETS?

(USDA Food Bulletin for the week ending July 16, 1948)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13--- Again this week, apricots are the "Best Buy" in fruits. Varieties included are Royal, Blenheim, and Tilton. They are plentiful enough for canning and lower priced.

The week's "Good Buys" in fruit are boysenberries, loganberries, Black Mission figs, and small oranges (slightly higher).

Strawberries, raspberries, cantaloups, peaches, plums, and watermelons are all "Fair Buys."

"Good Buys" in vegetables consist of carrots, cabbage, dry onions, and potatoes.

"Fair Buys" include cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, peas, peppers (lower), squash, snap beans (higher), and tomatoes (higher).

MORE



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of spontaneous generation.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that the theory is well supported by the facts.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the objections to spontaneous generation. It is shown that the objections are not well founded and that the theory is still the most plausible.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the future of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study is still in its infancy and that much more work is needed.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the philosophical implications of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study has important implications for our understanding of the universe and of our place in it.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the practical applications of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study has important applications in the fields of medicine and agriculture.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the historical development of the study of the origin of life. It is shown that the study has a long and interesting history.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions of the study. It is shown that the study has led to important discoveries and that the theory of spontaneous generation is still the most plausible.

When it comes to meat, San Francisco-Bay Area consumers likely will have to pay more for beef and pork this week. Wholesale prices in the San Francisco market have climbed another \$2.00 per hundredweight on those two classes. Veal and lamb have held about unchanged in price. Fresh hams also are priced \$1.00 to \$2.00 higher per hundredweight. Last week's supplies of beef, veal and lamb were more liberal, but supplies of fresh pork were somewhat less plentiful and in more demand.

With supplies of butter ample for the moderate demand, there is very little change in wholesale prices this week. Grade A(92 Score) is unchanged at 86 cents per pound, while Grade B(90 Score) is priced one-half cent lower at $79\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Eggs are up in price this week as the result of a strong demand, a continued decline in production, and an upward price trend in other markets. In the San Francisco wholesale market, Grade "A" Large eggs are quoted 4 cents higher at 60 to $60\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen, as are Grade "A" Mediums at 57 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Grade "B" Large eggs are up 2 cents at 51 to $51\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen. No change on Grade "A" Smalls at 43 to $44\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen.

All classes of poultry have been in good demand, but prices have held about unchanged. Broilers are up 2 cents on live weights at 37 to 38 cents per pound; colored roasters are 1-cent lower on dressed weights at 54 to 55 cents per pound; and colored fowl are unchanged on live weights at 37 to 38 cents per pound.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The second part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The third part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The fifth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The sixth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The seventh part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The eighth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The ninth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom. The tenth part is devoted to a detailed discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the atom.

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PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
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30 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

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Federal-State Market News Service

WHAT'S NEWS IN THE MARKETS?

(USDA Food Bulletin for the week ending July 23, 1948)

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 20---Apricots again this week are the "Best Buy" among fruits. They're becoming more and more plentiful, are sweet and of good quality, and are lower in price. Relatively speaking, squash is the "Best Buy" among vegetables.

"Good Buys" in the fruit division include peaches and oranges --- small oranges, that is. And sufficiently plentiful to be classed as Good Vegetable Buys are carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, onions, and potatoes. (Although not in the "Best Buy" category, potatoes continue plentiful with a late crop peak due in August. Just now, the quality of potatoes in the market is excellent).

"Fair Buys" this week include watermelons, cantaloups, loganberries and boysenberries--and strawberries still may be classified as a Fair Buy. Tomatoes are only Fair Buys this week, due to the cold snap that set them back a couple of weeks. With warmer weather, tomatoes soon will be plentiful and in better quality. Other Fair Buy vegetables include snap beans, corn, cauliflower, celery, green peas, and green peppers.

Meat prices have continued their climb, with decided upturns on steer beef, spring lamb, and fresh pork. Compared with last week, all steer beef is \$2.00 higher, and most beef cuts are up \$2.00; spring lamb is \$2.00 higher; and prices on fresh pork range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 higher, with cured pork cuts showing an advance of \$1.00 to \$2.00. Veal is the one class of meat that has held unchanged in price. Generally, supplies have been adequate for demand, even though the volume has been lighter. There has been less fresh pork available, but there has been a moderate supply of smoked skinned hams and bacon. The lamb slaughter has been mostly of Good and Choice grades and has cleared daily. Adequate supplies of steer and heifer beef have been running mostly to Commercial and Good grades. Moderate to liberal supplies of cow beef have been in limited demand.

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Butter prices are little changed from last week. Grade A(92 Score) is up 1-cent at 87 cents per pound in the wholesale market, while Grade B(90 Score) is unchanged at $79\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Supplies are lighter than last year at this time, but demand is rather slow, so that available supplies are adequate.

All eggs are higher priced this week as the result of a rather sharp decline in production and higher prices in Central Western markets. Grade "A" eggs are up 1-cent in the wholesale market, while Grade "B" eggs are 2 cents higher. Quotations are: Grade "A" Large 61 to $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen, Mediums 58 to $58\frac{1}{2}$ cents, Smalls 44 to $45\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and Grade "B" Large 53 to $53\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen.

Because meat prices have been so high, demand has been good for all classes of poultry. However, the only wholesale price changes from the preceding week in the poultry division are on Leghorn broilers and hens. Broilers went up 2 cents per pound, at 39 to 40 cents, liveweight, and from 1 to 2 cents per pound, or from 51 to 53 cents, dressed. Leghorn hens are 2 to 3 cents higher, at around 29 to 30 cents, liveweight, and about 1 cent higher, at 40 to 41 cents, dressed.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
INFORMATION BRANCH
30 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

In cooperation with the
Federal-State Market News Service

WHAT'S NEWS IN THE MARKETS?

(USDA Food Bulletin for the week ending July 30, 1948)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27---For the third consecutive week, apricots are the outstanding "Best Buy" among fruits. The crop is excellent, canners are not taking as many as anticipated, and prices are lower than they were at the same time last year. Squash remains in the "Best Buy" category for vegetables, and additional supplies of cucumbers and tomatoes have brought those items up into the "Best Buy" class.

Classified as "Good Buys" this week are carrots, small oranges, eggplant, onions, and potatoes. Quality of potatoes is particularly good, and their use is urged particularly around August 12 through August 21 --- the peak of the mid-season crop harvesting.

Among the "Fair Buys" are strawberries, raspberries, peaches, watermelons, beans (snap, black-eyed, lima, pole), cabbage, cauliflower, celery, corn, lettuce, peas and peppers.

* * *

Wholesale meat prices remained high but turned a little erratic during the past week. Beef supplies were largely of commercial and good steer and heifer types, and prices remained about unchanged from a week before. Fresh veal prices also remained unchanged, with supplies in this division continuing rather moderate. Early supplies of spring lamb were fairly plentiful and prices were erratically higher \$1.00 on some weight classes and \$1.00 lower on others. Supplies of fresh pork were in somewhat greater volume and prices ranged from unchanged to \$2.00 higher for fresh pork, while cured pork cuts remained unchanged in price from the week before.

MORE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964

TO THE DIRECTOR
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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Butter prices were lower to little changed from last week. Grade A(92 score) remained unchanged at 87 cents per pound to dealers, and Grade B(90 score) was 2-1/2 cents lower at 77 cents. Supplies were adequate for the rather slow demand.

Egg production was down during the past week, with the result that prices went up from 1 to 3 cents per dozen. Prices, however, were not as high as a year ago except for small eggs, which were the same. Grade "A" Large and Mediums were 2 cents higher at 63-1/2 cents and 60-1/2 cents, respectively. Grade "A" Smalls were 2 to 3 cents higher at 47 to 47-1/2 cents per dozen. And Grade "B" Large eggs were 1 cent higher at 54 to 54-1/2 cents per dozen.

Again during the past week, due to high meat prices demand was good for all classes of poultry. Broilers were 2 cents higher at 41 to 42 cents liveweight and 53 to 55 cents dressed. Small fryers were 1 cent higher at 43 to 44 cents liveweight, and 53 to 55 cents dressed. Leghorn hens were up 2 cents at 31 to 32 cents alive, and 41 to 42 cents dressed, while colored hens were up 1 to 2 cents at 32 to 33 cents alive and 42 to 43 cents dressed.

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